

## SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955

*(Legislative day of Monday, April 18, 1955)*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we thank Thee for this world of beauty in the midst of which we walk, and that new every morning is the love our waking and uprising prove. We are grateful for the gifts of human love and friendship, for sacred memories, and for every radiant hope that inspires us on our pilgrim way.

In Thy presence our arrogance is rebuked and our pride of opinion is mocked as we confess that we but grope in the darkness and that our sight is dim, our knowledge is partial, our judgments fallible; for at best we see but as through a glass darkly. Make us honest and honorable enough to bear the vision of the truth wherever it may lead, to be done with all falsehood, and to cast aside all pretense. Save us from any compromise with principle and from the expediency which warps the soul. Help us always to see the best that glimmers through the worst. Kindle our minds with the apprehension of Thy purpose. Steel our wills to do Thy will and to serve the present age, our calling to fulfill. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, April 20, 1955, was dispensed with.

## ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in adjournment until Monday at noon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## AUTHORITY TO FILE REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL DURING RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—and I call the attention of the distinguished minority leader to this request—that the Committee on Appropriations have authority to file a report on the agricultural appropriation bill while the Senate is not in session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it was just 119 years ago today that one of the truly decisive battles in American history was fought.

The scene was the camp of General Santa Anna, pitched at the junction of the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou. The issue at stake was the freedom and independence of one of the largest territories on the North American Continent.

In my native Texas, San Jacinto will always remain one of the most memorable anniversaries on the calendar. It is the eternal symbol of the great, basic truth that men of determination and men of courage can and will be free.

But San Jacinto is more than a Texas holiday. It is an anniversary of profound significance to Americans everywhere.

The immediate result of San Jacinto was freedom for the newborn Republic of Texas. But the men who fought at San Jacinto were Americans, and the Republic was only one step to statehood.

Looking back on the history of that stirring period, the odds against the Texans who fought under Gen. Sam Houston appear to have been incredible.

Mr. President, I take great pride in calling the attention of the Senate at this time to the fact that one of the descendants of Gen. Sam Houston, the charming wife of the able junior Senator from Texas, PRICE DANIEL, now sits in the front row of the Senators family gallery.

The Texas Army was reeling under an unbroken string of defeats, beginning at the Alamo, where such giants as Davy Crockett, James Bowie, and William Barrett Travis had met their death.

The trail that led to San Jacinto was strewn with martyrs to freedom—men who fell at San Patricio, Agua Dulce, Goliad, Refugio, and Victoria. The retreat across the Brazos had spread panic throughout the territory.

Gen. Sam Houston could muster no more than 800 men on the historic morning of victory. Santa Anna's battle-hardened forces had been augmented only the day before by 400 experienced soldiers under General Cos. The Texans were outnumbered at least 2 to 1.

To Santa Anna, the campaign was over. He was conducting what he considered purely "mopup" operations that would weld the chains of tyranny firmly around the Texans. His confidence was so complete that he actually was taking his siesta on the afternoon that the battle began.

His slumbers were rudely interrupted by the charge of the Texans singing "Won't You Come to the Bower?" and shouting the battle cry—"Remember the Alamo. Remember Goliad."

The fighting was short, sharp, and decisive. In a matter of minutes, practically the entire Mexican Army was killed, wounded, or captured. One of the first prisoners was Santa Anna himself, the self-styled Napoleon of the West.

Independence, although not formally recognized by the enemy, was a fact.

The San Jacinto battleground is maintained today as a State park. It ranks with the Alamo as a monument to the great men of the past.

But in a larger sense, San Jacinto and the Alamo are hallowed shrines of freedom. They are sacred names that will forever inspire men who cherish liberty and who hold dear the ideals and the institutions of our land.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. The people of America are indebted to the majority leader for calling to the attention of the Senate and of the people of our country the greatness of Sam Houston. Sam Houston was one of the greatest soldiers this Nation ever produced. He was an inspired leader. In addition, he was a statesman. He was a Member of this body. He was a governor of two States, and the president of a republic. The account of his life is one of the great stories in American history, and I think that this body and other legislative bodies of America should frequently call the attention of our people to the great exploits of which he was a part. They show how America was made. In order to retain the liberties which men like Sam Houston attained for us, each generation must recapture and fight for them.

I wish to thank the distinguished majority leader for calling to our attention that it was 119 years ago today when one of the great exploits in our history took place.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am deeply grateful to my warm friend from Pennsylvania for the observation he has made. I certainly subscribe to everything he has said. No nation can be concerned with its future that is not worthy of its past. I appreciate what the able Senator has said.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I am very happy to identify myself with the eloquent remarks of the majority leader and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. We all appreciate being reminded of the great exploits of heroes in our Nation's history. I am happy to join in the statements which have been made on the occasion of this anniversary.

## ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the customary morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## JOINT RESOLUTION OF COLORADO LEGISLATURE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the

Legislature of the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works, as follows:

House Joint Memorial 6

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation enabling construction of the highway known as the Navaho Trail

Whereas there is no direct improved highway connecting the Grand Canyon area and the southwestern portion of Colorado; and

Whereas such a connection would mean an additional transcontinental highway; and

Whereas the construction of such a highway would be of inestimable value to the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war, and be a welcome addition to the few existing transcontinental highways through the Rocky Mountain area; and

Whereas such a highway would open up vast territories known to contain valuable sources of uranium, and prove a great boon to the Navaho Indians who are engaged primarily in agriculture and animal husbandry; and

Whereas there is situated in the southwestern portion of Colorado the Mesa Verde National Park and the Four-Corners area, and in the southern portion of Utah there is situated Monument Valley, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument, natural bridges, natural monuments and other highly scenic attractions; and

Whereas such proposed highway would not only join together these scenic attractions and national parks for the first time, but, in addition, would connect them with the Grand Canyon National Park and the Hoover Dam; and

Whereas the construction of such a proposed highway from a point on United States Highway No. 160 in southwestern Colorado to connect with United States Highway No. 89, will make all these scenic attractions and natural beauties readily accessible to the people of this country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 40th General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the Senate concurring herein),* That this general assembly respectfully requests the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Congress of the United States to coordinate plans and enact legislation to designate a Federal highway to connect United States Highway No. 160 in southwestern Colorado with United States Highway No. 89 in northern Arizona, and to appropriate such funds for the construction and maintenance of this highway as will render the same modern and sufficient in every respect; and to provide such by-roads as may be necessary to render more accessible Mesa Verde National Park, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Monument Valley, Grand Canyon National Park and Hoover Dam. That said highway should be officially known as the Navaho Trail; be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this memorial shall be duly transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

DAVID A. HAMIL,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

LEE MATTIES,  
*Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

STEPHEN H. McNICHOLS,  
*President of the Senate.*

MILDRED H. CRESSWELL,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

CONTINUATION OF OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT TIN SMELTERS AT TEXAS CITY, TEX.—REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, from the Committees on Armed Services and Banking and Currency acting jointly, pursuant to Senate Resolution 254, 83d Congress, I report favorably an original concurrent resolution, and I submit a report (No. 215) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of Congress that, pursuant to the provisions and authority of Public Law 125, 80th Congress, as amended, the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., shall be continued in operation until June 30, 1956, and so long thereafter as may be hereafter authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 2. The President is hereby requested to have conducted a study and investigation for the purpose of recommending the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States; and, in connection with such study and investigation, the Federal Facilities Corporation or any other designee of the President, is requested to show the plant and facilities to any interested persons and to provide them with all necessary and appropriate information within the limits of security considerations upon which to base appraisals and to formulate proposals to the Government for the future operation of the smelter by the Government or under private lease or ownership arrangements.

SEC. 3. The President is requested to report to the Congress prior to March 31, 1956, the findings of this study and his recommendations with respect to the future operation of the tin smelter.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

S. 1771. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to increase the tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, and special motor fuels from 2 cents to 3 cents; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 1772. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S. 1773. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Cosentino and Francesca Maria Cosentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1774. A bill to establish uniform qualifications for jurors in the Federal courts; and

S. 1775. A bill to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KILGORE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1776. A bill to authorize the acquisition of the remaining property in square 725 in the District of Columbia, and the construction thereon of additional facilities for the United States Senate; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 1777. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to authorize common carriers by railroad to carry a disabled individual requiring an attendant and such attendant at the usual fare charged for one person; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

INCREASED TAX ON CERTAIN MOTOR FUELS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to increase the tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, and special motor fuels from 2 cents to 3 cents.

Mr. President, let me say that, in my opinion, we need an adequate interstate highway system, but I believe it should be on more of a pay-as-you-go basis, rather than on a basis which would require the payment of enormous sums of money in interest, in order to provide for this development.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1771) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to increase the tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, and special motor fuels from 2 cents to 3 cents, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

ESTABLISHING UNIFORM QUALIFICATIONS FOR JURORS IN THE FEDERAL COURTS

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish uniform qualifications for jurors in the Federal courts. This bill is endorsed and recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States and Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the aims and purposes of this proposed legislation may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the summary will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1774) to establish uniform qualifications for jurors in the Federal courts, introduced by Mr. KILGORE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The summary presented by Mr. KILGORE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KILGORE

The purpose of this proposed legislation appears in a statement by Judge Harry E. Watkins, chairman of the Committee on the Operation of the Jury System, on a similar bill, S. 961 of the 83d Congress, which is summarized as follows:

The committee of which Judge Watkins was chairman recommended to the Judicial



Conference of the United States legislation which would provide uniform qualifications for jurors serving in the Federal courts and would qualify women to serve on such juries. The present law provides that if a juror is qualified or exempt under State law, he is qualified or exempt as a juror in the Federal courts.

Questionnaires were sent out to judges and clerks of State and Federal courts to ascertain in what manner they were selecting jurors, and the bill, S. 961 of the 83d Congress, was the result of these studies.

The recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States that this bill be enacted has been repeatedly renewed by the Conference and the endorsement of this legislation is still the attitude and recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States. It is the view of the Judicial Conference that it is desirable to abolish the many outmoded and unnecessary exemptions and disqualifications which still exist in the laws of a number of States, and to make available for jury service in the Federal courts all persons who are capable of satisfactorily performing this important duty. Women as well as men should be qualified to sit on juries of all Federal courts. They are now qualified for jury service in all but about 9 or 10 States. The principal objection seems to be that it would permit women to serve on juries. However, as noted, the States in which women are not qualified for jury service are very much in the minority. In addition, a great many States arbitrarily exclude persons who ought to be included in jury service. Many of these State statutes are antiquated, and there is a great variance in their provisions.

It is the view of the committee of which Judge Watkins was chairman and the subsequent view of the Judicial Conference of the United States that uniform qualifications for jurors, including the qualification of women to serve, should be the pattern for jury service, at least insofar as juries connected with the Federal courts of the United States are concerned.

#### JURY COMMISSION FOR EACH UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes. This bill is endorsed and recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the aims and purposes of this proposed legislation may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the summary will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1775) to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KILGORE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The summary presented by Mr. KILGORE is as follows:

##### STATEMENT BY SENATOR KILGORE

The purpose of this proposed legislation is explained in a letter from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, dated June 9, 1954, to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, on a similar bill, S. 959 of the 83d Congress. S. 959 passed the

Senate in the 2d session of the 83d Congress, in June 1954. The bill had the endorsement of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the American Bar Association. A summary of the letter from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is as follows:

The bill in its principal features is a measure which the Judicial Conference of the United States has been advocating for more than 10 years, beginning with action taken at its annual meeting in September of 1943.

In 1941 the Chief Justice of the United States, upon authorization of the Judicial Conference, appointed a committee of district judges to consider and report upon the methods of jury selection in the Federal courts.

In essence, the legislation provides for the appointment by each district court of the United States of one or more citizens as jury commissioners. In order to make the jury commissioners reasonably accessible to the different parts of large districts, it permits a district court to appoint for the district more than one commissioner with, however, a limitation that except in the District of Columbia each commissioner, when there is more than one for the district, shall be designated to serve in a particular part of the district.

The bill further provides, in contemplating that the usual compensation of a jury commission shall be a sum for each day or fraction of a day on which he is engaged in the performance of his official duties, that if the judge of the district considers that it would be in the interest of the efficient operation of the jury system to have one or more of the jury commissioners devote full time to the duties of his office, such judge may, with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States, designate one or more commissioners so to act, who shall receive as compensation a salary to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States. Such compensation shall correspond to provisions of the Classification Act for positions in the executive branch with comparable responsibilities.

The bill further provides that, with the approval of the chief judge of the district, the jury commission is empowered to designate deputy clerks and other employees in the office of the clerk to assist them in the details involved in the selection of jurors.

The bill makes it the duty of the jury commission, under the direction of the district judge, to arrange for the drawing of the names of persons selected for jury service as grand or petit jurors and provides for the method by which their names shall be drawn.

The bill further provides that the persons selected by the jury commissions shall be, in their opinion, "intelligent, honest, fair-minded, of good reputation, and capable of rendering satisfactory service." Also, the bill provides for a separate section on this matter specifically designed for the District of Columbia.

The substantive part of the bill, if enacted, will constitute a complete revision of section 1864 of title 28 of the United States Code, which it amends.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT IN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference, a resolution to establish a Subcommittee on Disarmament in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I do so in the bipartisan spirit of cooperating with the President of the United States in his recent effort to help crystallize and develop our Nation's objective of achieving

a realistic international disarmament program.

The American people have long been concerned over the fact that the peoples of the earth are spending vast amounts of human and material resources to create weapons of mass destruction. It is our national policy to seek the achievement of a reliable system by which steps will be taken to stop this march to death by limiting, reducing, and eventually eliminating the international armaments race.

With that objective in mind, the President of the United States recently established a position of Cabinet rank with the responsibility for developing a program to help make our objective a reality and to help establish the basic policy of our Nation with respect to disarmament. In announcing the creation of a new post of Presidential Assistant for Disarmament, the President stated that when it became "desirable or appropriate under our constitutional processes, concurrences will be secured from the Congress prior to specific action or pronouncement of policy." In this connection, I ask unanimous consent to have the full text of the President's statement printed in the body of the RECORD following these remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. With this background it is, in my judgment, essential that the Senate be prepared to cooperate fully with the President in the development of a basic policy with respect to disarmament. The establishment of a subcommittee would help prepare us to carry out that responsibility.

The resolution which I submit to the Senate would establish a subcommittee of 10 members, 8 of whom would be chosen equally from both parties by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and 2 of whom, 1 from each party, would be designated by the President of the Senate from Members not on the committee. The subcommittee would have the authority to direct its attention to the following matters:

First. Efforts made by the United Nations in seeking the control and reduction of military forces and armaments of all types;

Second. Disarmament proposals developed by the United States and other governments, as well as by private groups and individuals;

Third. Methods by which the attitudes of the American people and their Government on the subject of disarmament and world peace may be communicated abroad;

Fourth. The relationship of armaments to the state of the world economy;

Fifth. The relationship of underlying international tension to the problems of disarmament;

Sixth. The dangers implicit in unilateral reduction of armaments; and

Seventh. Methods of assuring that plans for reduction of armaments shall not endanger the security of the United States.

The resolution provides that the results of the subcommittee study should

be made available to the Senate no later than March 31, 1956.

#### EXHIBIT A

[From the New York Times of April 20, 1955]

#### STATEMENT ON STASSEN

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's statement announcing creation of a new post of Presidential Assistant for Disarmament:

"The massive resources required for modern armaments, the huge diversion of materials and of energy, the heavy burdens of taxation, the demands for years of service of vast numbers of men, the unprecedented destructive power of new weapons, and the international tensions which powerful armaments aggravate have been of deep concern to me for many years.

"At the same time the tragic consequences of unilateral disarmament, the reckless moves of Hitler when the United States was weak, the Korean aggression when our armed strength had been rapidly diminished, and the vast extent of the armament now centered around the opposing ideology of communism have been equally apparent to me.

"The recent session of the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations has again resulted in no progress and no clear crystallization of thinking on this subject. It has an inseparable relationship to our constant objective of peace.

"I have, therefore, established a position as Special Assistant to the President with responsibility of developing, on behalf of the President and the State Department, the broad studies, investigations, and conclusions which, when concurred in by the National Security Council and approved by the President, will become basic policy toward the question of disarmament. The position will be of Cabinet rank. When indicated as desirable or appropriate under our constitutional processes, concurrences will be secured from the Congress prior to specific action or pronouncement of policy.

"I have appointed Harold Stassen as a Special Assistant for discharge of this responsibility. He will be expected to take into account the full implications of new weapons in the possession of other nations as well as the United States, to consider future probabilities of armaments, and to weigh the views of the military, the civilians, and the officials of our Government and of other governments.

"For the time being, and for the presentation of the mutual security program to the Congress, he will also continue to discharge his responsibility as Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, but he will begin this new task promptly upon this appointment."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 93), submitted by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the American people and the Congress have long been concerned that the peoples of the earth are plunged into vast armament expenditures which divert much of their effort into the creation of means of mass destruction; and

Whereas they have sought the achievement of a reliable system by which steps might be taken to limit and reduce the size of military forces and to insure the control of weapons of mass destruction; and

Whereas the President of the United States has recently established a position of Cabinet rank with responsibility for developing broad studies, investigations, and recommendations regarding the basic policy of this nation with respect to disarmament; and

Whereas the President indicated that when "desirable or appropriate under our consti-

tutional processes, concurrences will be secured from the Congress prior to specific action or pronouncement of policy" in this field: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations (hereinafter referred to as the committee), to consist of eight members chosen equally from both parties by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee (in conjunction with two other Senators, not members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and not of the same political party, designated by the President of the Senate), is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete study of proposals looking toward disarmament and the control of weapons of mass destruction.

Sec. 2. The said committee shall, without limiting the scope of the study hereby authorized, direct its attention to the following matters:

1. Efforts made by the United Nations in seeking the control and reduction of military forces and armaments of all types;

2. Disarmament proposals developed by the United States and other governments as well as by private groups and individuals;

3. Methods by which the attitudes of the American people and their Government on the subject of disarmament and world peace may be communicated abroad;

4. The relationship of armaments to the state of the world economy;

5. The relationship of underlying international tension to the problems of disarmament;

6. The dangers implicit in unilateral reduction of armaments; and

7. Methods of assuring that plans for reduction of armaments shall not endanger the security of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall transmit to the Senate not later than March 31, 1956, the results of the study herein authorized together with such recommendations as may be found desirable.

Sec. 4. In the conduct of this study, full use shall be made of studies, reports, and plans prepared by executive agencies concerned with this problem and such agencies are requested to give the committee the assistance it may require.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of this resolution, the committee is authorized to employ on a temporary basis through March 31, 1956, such technical, clerical, or other assistants, experts, and consultants as it deems desirable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania:

Excerpts from address delivered by him at a luncheon of the Pennsylvania Chapter, Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, meeting in Washington, D. C., on April 20, 1955.

#### NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION OF REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR., TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons in-

terested in the nomination of Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., of New Jersey, to be United States district judge, district of New Jersey, to fill a new position, to file with the committee in writing on or before Thursday, April 28, 1955, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning this nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

#### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SUNDRY BILLS BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Subcommittee on Small Business of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I desire to give notice that public hearings will be held on S. 16, S. 150, S. 381, S. 382, S. 383, S. 1500, and any other bills which may be before the committee relating to the Small Business Administration. These hearings will begin at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, May 4, 1955, in room 301, Senate Office Building, and will probably continue on Thursday, May 5, 1955, in the same room.

All persons who desire to appear and testify at the hearings are requested to notify Mr. J. H. Yingling, chief clerk, Committee on Banking and Currency, room 303, Senate Office Building, telephone NATIONAL 8-3120, extension 865, as soon as possible.

#### UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, this morning I had the great privilege of attending a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at which Hon. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, was the witness. Mr. Hoover presented to us, in an informal way, some observations on the United Nations Charter and on suggested changes in the charter. In connection with his remarks he submitted to us a statement he prepared a year ago, at the request of the Foreign Relations Committee. The statement is entitled "An Appraisal of the Changes in the Charter of the United Nations."

After the meeting we held this morning one of my colleagues, the distinguished junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], suggested to me—and I heartily agreed with him—that the wisdom of Mr. Hoover's memorandum was so effective upon us that it should be published in full in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so as to be available in connection with the discussions of appropriate changes or nonchanges in the Charter of the United Nations.

I desire to emphasize that Mr. Hoover took a strong position in favor of continuance of the United Nations as an effective entity.

I now ask unanimous consent that his statement be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AN APPRAISAL OF THE CHANGES IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has before it the revision of the United



Nations Charter. The charter provides that revision may be proposed at the 1955 meeting.

I have prepared this appraisal at the urgent request of the committee.

I wish it to be clear that this is not a discussion or appraisal of the foreign or defense policies of the United States except as they are merely incidental to a discussion of the situation within the United Nations Organization itself and the problems of amending its charter.

#### RETAIN THE UNITED NATIONS

At the outset I may state that I believe the world should retain the United Nations Organization. It has not, however, fulfilled expectations. After 10 years of its service, we have not only had no peace, but a continuing cold war and increasing dissension in the world. The world needs a change of direction before the charter can be amended to fully meet the hopes of hundreds of millions of people over the earth.

#### PARALLEL EXPERIENCES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Any diagnosis of the problems of the United Nations can benefit from an appraisal of the forces which affected the League of Nations after World War I and the reappearance of these forces affecting the United Nations.

#### SIMILARITY OF STRUCTURE

The structure of the United Nations followed closely that of the League of Nations. Both organizations provided a council and an assembly. Their councils were similar in permanent membership of the great victorious powers. The requirement of unanimous vote of the League Council had about the same effect as the veto in the United Nations Security Council.

There are some differences in the relative authority and procedures of the councils and assemblies of the two organizations but in practical working they are about the same.

#### SIMILARITY OF PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

The major idea of both organizations—the League of Nations and the United Nations—was to substitute worldwide and united "collective action" to maintain the peace in place of balances of power, special military alliances and age-old power diplomacy. Maintenance of peace was to be accomplished in two different ways:

The first was collective action to settle disputes by pacific means.

The second was collective action to stop a military aggressor in his tracks by force.

Both the League and the United Nations were authorized to use a variety of pacific actions to solve conflicts among nations. They included advancement of international law, and disarmament. They included investigation of disputes, conciliation, negotiation, and arbitration of conflicts and in failure of these measures to report on the facts and who is to blame. Added to these is a World Court to decide matters of international law. I shall refer to this group of activities as "pacific action."

Both organizations, in failure of pacific action, were authorized to use force to stop military aggression. The League's provision for force actions embraced economic sanctions and contemplated military action. The United Nations' force actions likewise embraced economic sanctions but spelled out a more definite military procedure and organization.

#### SIMILARITY OF THEIR DIFFICULTIES

Many of the difficulties which beset the League are obviously now besetting the United Nations. Some of them are:

1. The world came out of both World War I and World War II with the illusion that the military cooperation which won victory would continue as unified action to make, organize, and keep the peace. After both wars age-old dislikes, fears, and grievances,

the different racial, economic, and political interests and objectives of nations quickly dissolved this unity.

2. Both the League and the United Nations were the product of an idealism which did not contemplate the destructive effect upon peace or upon the organizations by totalitarian governments. Such governments are by nature militaristic and aggressive and, therefore, are poor material upon which to build international law and morals.

After the First World War, at least in part due to their fears of Communist infiltration and conspiracies from Moscow, 14 nations in Europe turned to Fascist totalitarianism, which corroded the whole League concept.

And the Communist totalitarian governments of today are resolute on conspiring to overthrow other governments onto the Communist-Marxist-Leninist line and even to do it by military aggression. They show no more cooperation toward building peace than did the Fascist governments after World War I.

3. The dominant influence of the major powers and their differences of national interests in the League rendered it impotent to prevent aggression by a major power. This same difficulty confronts the United Nations.

4. Both the League and the United Nations have found it impossible to make much progress at disarmament and, as a result, the peacetime military forces in the world rose to unparalleled levels both before World War II and are again rising today.

5. The result of these difficulties and differences of interest in the League led the peace-loving nations to negotiate the solution of critical situations outside of the League. The same thing is taking place outside of the United Nations today.

6. Soon after World War I, the special action by many nations to assure their defense led them into a maze of over 10 overlapping military alliances or allied groups embracing two-thirds of the world's population. These actions taken outside of the League brought about a return again to the balance of power and the ancient power diplomacy concepts. The world thus divided into armed camps devitalized the whole collective security concept of the League.

You may observe some analogies in the present situation through the rise again of a maze of defense alliances or military groups.

Today they include the militant Communist group of some 36 races. Most of the other alliances originate in defense measures against the aggressive dangers from this Communist group. They include the North Atlantic Treaty Defense Organization of 14 nations; the defense organization of American States ratified by 17 nations; the partially overlapping European Defense Community of 6 nations now awaiting signature; the mutual defense pact between the United States and Japan; likewise with Korea; the United States, Australian, New Zealand Defense Pact; the United States-Pakistan Defense Pact; and the United States defense pact with Turkey. There are other proposed defense alliances not yet completed. Another alliance, that is the Arab League, stands apart from the others. In total they embrace today about three-quarters of the world's population.

The United Nations Charter authorizes regional groups of nations for defense or other purposes. Whether these provisions are intended to embrace nations who are not members of the United Nations is not clear. Some of these alliances do include nonmember nations. Without discussing the effect of these alliances on the concept of collective action by the world as a whole, it is clear that the Communists are forcing the world into armed camps for defense against them. All of which certainly weakens the strength of the United Nations own ability to bring peace.

7. The attempt to implement its decisions by force through economic sanctions was the

rock which ultimately wrecked the League. The final occasion was when the League attempted those sanctions on Italy for aggression in Ethiopia. The differences of national interests and other disunities caused this action to fail miserably.

I think you can find some analogies to this League experience today. Due to the Communist attitude and in the lack of unity among the other powers in the United Nations we have not fully accomplished the initial purposes for which the United Nations applied economic and military action in Korea. That initial purpose was to secure an independent and united North and South Korea. The lack of unity in the Korean case expressed itself in Communist opposition together with a lack of full unity and differences of strategy in the non-Communist members. This resulted in loading the United States with an undue proportion of the burden. We were compelled to provide 90 percent of the military force, the costs and the loss of life. The final result was a compromise of the initial purpose.

The United Nations (mostly the United States) did save South Korea from the aggressor, where the League failed in Ethiopia. But the differences of interest which developed in the Korean case have weakened the prospect of the United Nations itself taking such action again at least in the immediate future.

#### SIMILARITY OF STRENGTH

Both the League of Nations and the United Nations have demonstrated notable strength and success in their pacific actions of investigation and report, conciliation, negotiation, arbitration, and judicial decision of disputes which might have led them to war. These successes were principally among the secondary powers and were due to moral leadership and mobilized public opinion. Both organizations contributed to scientific, economic, philanthropic, public health, and international law advancement.

So far as I know, unity on these actions has been maintained in the United Nations except in one case.

#### DIRECTION OF CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

In view of the attitude and the purpose of the Communist nations and the difference of interests between non-Communist nations, it does not, at the present time, seem possible to make such changes in the Charter as would remedy the seven difficulties I have enumerated above. The world must await a great change in the whole Communist attitude.

Pending that time, the United Nations can build toward more unity in the field of pacific action to settle disputes, especially among secondary nations; in the promotion of scientific research; exchange of knowledge; public health; philanthropy; and such contributions to general prosperity as are possible.

The United Nations can continue to serve in these fields and, in so doing, is also making a contribution to the badly needed building of cooperation among nations outside the Communist complex.

Before the United Nations was concluded, I suggested several secondary ideas which I believed at that time would aid in preserving peace. But in view of the Communist attitudes and division of interest among other nations there would seem little likelihood of adoption of many or any of them at this time.

(a) I suggested a sort of bill of rights for nations including some of the provisions of the Atlantic Charter of August 1941 which had been whittled away at Teheran, and Yalta. They included no annexations, no territorial changes without consent of the people concerned, the right of peoples to choose freely their own form of government, equality in trade and freedom of the seas. This was not done in any effective form.

(b) To strengthen this I proposed a clear provision for freedom of nations from interference in their internal affairs either by the United Nations or its subsidiaries. There is a provision which states such interference by the United Nations is not authorized, but it is not positive nor inclusive of the whole problem.

(c) Another suggestion was that machinery be provided for the revision of onerous treaties, as the emotional situation after all world wars produce intolerable treaties, which in themselves sow dragon's teeth. This machinery was not accepted. Some indefinite words were adopted instead.

(d) A further suggestion was that there should be precise definition of aggression, and that definition to include such things as fifth columns, or foreign-organized conspiracies against other governments as being aggression. The Soviet Government itself at one time submitted a definition of aggression to the League of Nations which was very comprehensive, except it did not include the category of fifth-column activities. But not even the partial definition by the Soviet was adopted.

Secretary Dulles has called attention to some further revisions which include:

(e) There should be a revision of the charter by which all independent nations may have membership. The Soviet veto has excluded 14 such nations.

(f) No nation should have the right to veto pacific settlements among nations.

(g) He suggested that thought should be given to the fact that various specialized agencies set up by the Charter of the United Nations are not under proper control of the Council or Assembly. They mostly act independently and they are a constant source of trouble.

I would add to the Secretary of State's last suggestion one further:

(h) That all treaties suggested by their subsidiary economic, social, and other organizations for submission to nations should be subject to revision and approval by the Security Council before their submission to individual nations.

HERBERT HOOVER.

### FORMOSA AND THE OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, during the past several weeks, the noted author and columnist, Mr. Walter Lippmann, has been writing an extremely interesting series of articles discussing the very dangerous situation with which we are confronted in Formosa and the offshore islands.

This morning, in the New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers, Mr. Lippmann contributed another highly interesting and thoughtful article entitled "Disentanglement." The article is so important and so clear in its presentation of our danger and of the desperate situation into which we have allowed ourselves to be maneuvered—matters which are of vital interest not only to the Members of Congress, but to all the American people—that I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of April 21, 1955]

TODAY AND TOMORROW  
(By Walter Lippmann)  
DISENTANGLEMENT

Last Monday the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, delivered a long and inter-

esting speech on the attitude of his government in Formosa. They will reject, indeed they will resist, any proposal which calls for their withdrawal from the offshore islands. There was much passion in the speech. For while Dr. Koo observed the diplomatic niceties and pretended that he was talking about "the well-meaning pacifists of the free world" who are "the sponsors of fanciful formulas," he was quite plainly thinking about Mr. Adlai Stevenson's speech of the week before, and he was talking at, or over the head of, Mr. Dulles.

The formulas, of which many have been talked about in the capitals of the world and in the corridors of the U. N., are all of them, I believe, variations on two basic themes. The first collection of formulas are designed to strike a balance with Peiping in which the offshore islands, plus perhaps other considerations such as the U. N. seat, are to be given to Peiping in return for a cease-fire; Peiping for its part would be agreeing not to use lethal weapons to "liberate" Formosa, and would be assenting to a military coexistence with Chiang's regime. I think it is correct to say that this was the general idea in Washington when the Formosa resolution was being offered to Congress.

Dr. Koo is right, it seems to me, in calling these formulas "fanciful," and indeed in speaking of them as an attempt to appease the Communists. But it is hard to believe that Dr. Koo is really worrying about formulas which have become so unreal and so fanciful. For they have been rejected not only by his own government in Formosa, but even more emphatically by the government in Peiping. What must really be worrying him is the second line of negotiations, which he did not however refer to expressly. This is the attempt to negotiate not with the Chinese Communists but among the allies. Here the bargain would be an allied guaranty of Formosa in return for a disengagement from the offshore islands.

A formula of this sort might help the President and Mr. Dulles to disentangle themselves in Congress. But if it were a serious and candid international agreement, it would have to be a guaranty against the military conquest of Formosa in return for an American guaranty not to give military support to the return of Chiang to the mainland, and to treat his regime as provisional until there is a settlement by international agreement of the status of Formosa.

The declaration in Dr. Koo's speech that the Nationalist troops will remain, if necessary alone, on the offshore islands is directed primarily at these discussions among the allies. Dr. Koo is saying that if Mr. Dulles were to strike such a bargain with Sir Anthony Eden, the Generalissimo would still refuse to leave the offshore islands. And this is said by implication—if the Generalissimo refuses to leave the islands, then the President's horrid predicament will remain.

For the Nationalist troops are reported to be about a third of Chiang's army. As used to be said of the French troops which were locked up in Dien Bien Phu, they are like a goat tethered in the jungle as bait for the tiger. The President is being cast for the role of the hunter with the big gun who has promised his friends to sacrifice the goat because he will not shoot the tiger.

The moral of all this is, I submit, that it is an illusion to regard the offshore islands as assets in bargaining either with the Communists or with our allies. The truth upon which American policy ought to be based is that the offshore islands are liabilities. They are strategic and political liabilities. Our problem is not how to sell them but how—with honor—to liquidate these liabilities without a tragedy.

Contrary to a widespread opinion, the security of Formosa is not enhanced, it is on the contrary jeopardized, by Chiang's stand in the offshore islands. They are related to

the security of Formosa only because they greatly increase the insecurity of Formosa.

For if a general war with mainland China were to break out—and if it were to be fought with atomic weapons in the Carney style—how could Formosa be defended? Suppose, as is more likely than not, that the Red Chinese have received from the Soviet Union, or have been promised, some nuclear weapons of their own. Only the most headstrong in their recklessness will deny that what is so possible is also probable. Formosa is a most vulnerable target to atomic bombing. Being a small island without space behind it, Formosa is infinitely more vulnerable to atomic destruction than is mainland China with its vast space and its vast depth and its enormous population.

And what are we to suppose that Japan would do in such a war? Is it reasonable to imagine that Japan would and could permit the United States to use her territory as a base in an atomic war against the ally of the Soviet Union—which has an air force and a stockpile of nuclear weapons, and is 2 hours flying time from Japan?

It would be well for Dr. Koo and his American friends to stop pretending that only "well-meaning pacifists" or "badly meaning appeasers" are in favor of disentangling the United States, and if possible Chiang as well, from the military trap in the offshore islands. The issues involved are debatable, to be sure, and the working out of the ways and means to disentangle the commitment calls for deliberation and debate. But the issues cannot be disposed of by contemptuous adjectives, like "well-meaning" and by tainted epithets like "pacifist" and "appeaser."

This is a very serious business, involving the vital interests of the United States throughout the world. Those who hold the view that these offshore islands are a liability and a dangerous entanglement include military leaders and statesmen here and abroad who need fear no comparison with Admiral Radford, Admiral Carney, General Van Fleet, or Senator Knowland—be the comparison on the ground of their professional competence, their political experience and wisdom, or their record of resistance to tyranny.

### FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, yesterday, President Eisenhower submitted his mutual security recommendations for the 1956 fiscal year. These recommendations will, of course, receive the detailed evaluation of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees, and thereafter that of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

One of the aspects of the foreign aid program which I trust will be carefully brought to the attention of the American public will be the important interrelationship between that program and the stimulation of production and economic well-being in our own country.

Many persons do not realize the very considerable amount of economic current generated in our own land by the overseas mutual security program.

We as a nation do not, of course, enter into the foreign aid program for the basic purpose of contributing to our own economy. Rather our aim is the strengthening of the free world and the combating of the Communist tide. But it is very clear that there is a healthy and helpful byproduct of our aid in the



form of a constructive economic stimulus to our own economy.

I send to the desk a memorandum with regard to the background of the worthwhile impact of foreign aid on my own State. I have previously commented on the Senate floor on this phase, drawing upon Library of Congress material, and pointing out that Wisconsin, like other States, has been greatly benefited by the foreign aid program.

While detailed economic statistics of the State-by-State impact are not available, certain helpful observations are, I believe, made therein; and I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Foreign assistance not only helps foreign countries to develop their economies, but it aids the agriculture and industry of our country. In 1953 the volume of agricultural exports was equivalent to 33 million acres, or 9.5 percent of the harvested acreage. The value of agricultural exports is equal to about one-eighth of total cash income.

Our merchandise exports constitute about 9 percent of the value of movable goods produced in this country. In 1954 they amounted to about 4.2 percent of gross national product when military aid is included; if that item is excluded the percentage is 3.5. In 1952 the Departments of Agriculture and Labor gave the following totals of employments attributable to exports:

Nonagricultural employees.....	2,150,000
Agricultural workers .....	976,000

To Wisconsin, foreign aid is extremely important. In 1954 agricultural imports for the Nation rose 7 percent over 1953. Although agricultural exports gained in importance in 1954 over 1953, we are becoming less dependent on Western Europe as a source of agricultural income. In prewar years Western Europe took more than 60 percent of United States farm exports. By 1953 Western Europe was taking only 44 percent of United States farm exports. Dairy products, in which Wisconsin is the chief State, continued their drop in export volume in 1954 although there was a slight increase over 1953. Exports of condensed milk declined from 17,979,000 pounds to 1,412,000 pounds. Dairy products exported are a small share of United States production. In 1953 butter production was 1,646,000,000 pounds, exports only 306,000 pounds. Cheese production was 1,298,000,000 pounds, exports 6 million pounds. Nonfat dry-milk production was 1,200,000,000 pounds, while exports were 98 million pounds.

Wisconsin's chief port, Milwaukee, is important for the manufacture of heavy items which are well established in export markets. Such items as earth moving machinery, hoists, cranes, tractors, machine tools, pipes, refrigerating machinery, and so forth, are characteristic products. These are among the main items which have been provided under the European foreign aid program. There is continuing need for such equipment in the Asian program. There is also a market for our lighter durable goods products, although such items are not so directly dependent upon aid programs for foreign markets.

The importance of the foreign aid program to the trade of Wisconsin is attested by a careful student of the port of Milwaukee as follows:

"Boosted by foreign aid program, exports from Milwaukee have increased considerably

since the war. Milwaukee has become the largest exporter on the Great Lakes for heavy machinery and agricultural equipment. \* \* \* Dairy products and other foodstuffs have also been exported from Milwaukee in considerable quantities."

Mr. Hamming tells of the importance of aid as follows:

"Because of the uncertainty of foreign aid programs, it is difficult to predict what the future of the overseas trade will be. Already

in 1951 a decided reduction in the export trade took place."

There are no statistics available which give exact figures covering exports of goods produced in Wisconsin. There is, however, impressive factual evidence that exports play an important part in the industrial and agricultural policy of the State.

Following are general statistics of manufacturing for Wisconsin and United States exports for the year 1952:

Manufacturing industries	Production workers	Wages and salaries	Value added by manufacture	Value of domestic exports at port or border point of export
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Food and kindred products.....	47,376	\$156,389	\$530,734	\$602,941
Textile mill products.....	7,812	21,469	50,420	386,689
Lumber and products (except furniture).....	19,132	47,390	86,010	54,567
Furniture and fixtures.....	10,533	37,222	78,118	134,279
Paper and allied products.....	26,054	98,113	265,227	572,592
Chemicals and allied products.....	3,922	13,331	77,212	23,271
Leather and leather products.....	15,648	46,651	87,712	592,329
Primary metal industries.....	22,107	92,778	187,250	182,758
Fabricated metal products.....	27,873	107,729	262,639	1,925,756
Machinery (except electrical).....	72,232	317,291	757,947	385,874
Electrical machinery.....	27,491	105,613	300,300	702,024
Transportation equipment.....	30,678	123,024	237,742	122,123
Instruments and related products.....	4,095	14,981	31,439	
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	9,439	32,159	91,402	
Total.....	358,211	1,339,640	3,320,663	

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Annual Survey of Manufactures: 1952. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1953, p. 58; and 1952 Manufacturers' Shipments and Domestic Exports of Selected Products.

The preceding table gives only a rough indication of the relationship of value added by manufacture and value of domestic exports. The column for the value of domestic exports is taken from a table covering about \$6.6 billion, or about 73 percent of the approximately \$9 billion of total domestic exports of manufactured products for which data are distributed by product. No attempt has been made to sum the column because of items which did not fit readily into the classifications as given in the Census of Manufactures Data. The first three columns refer to the State of Wisconsin, the fourth to the United States. It is readily evident that the relationship between the items in columns 3 and 4 is tenuous at best because of the relative inadequacy of detailed statistics.

The dependence of Wisconsin on foreign aid will continue to decline as the emphasis shifts from agricultural and consumer goods to defense items. We hope, however, that Wisconsin will receive its proportionate share in orders for military items. There has been much shifting away from the United States for farm-products needs, especially some of those, i. e., dairy products and corn, which are most important to Wisconsin.

Expansion of the program of foreign aid to Asia should prove to be a boon to our capital equipment industries. In the present declining state of foreign aid to Europe and before the Asian trade gets under way, Wisconsin seems destined to face increasing difficulties in exporting both agricultural and industrial products, but a program of aid to Asia large enough to solve that area's economic problems should provide many fine markets for Wisconsin's agriculture and industry.

THE ARCHITECTURAL GENIUS, FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk the text of a statement re-

<sup>1</sup> Edward Hamming. The Port of Milwaukee. The University of Chicago. Department of Geography. Research Paper No. 26, Chicago, December 1952, p. 126.

garding Wisconsin's and all America's great architectural genius, Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright.

I ask unanimous consent that its text be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

Throughout the world, one of the most famous professional leaders which our country has produced and contributed to mankind is that of the universally acknowledged architectural genius, Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright.

We, of Wisconsin, are proud that for many years we have enjoyed in our State one of his great architectural training centers, Taliesen.

In a recent article in the Milwaukee Journal, Mr. Wright summed up his plans for the ultimate incorporation of Taliesen in "a college of architecture and the humanities to be administered by the State of Wisconsin."

It is most appropriate that we of Wisconsin who have been privileged for many years to enjoy his works and his training activity pay appropriate and lasting homage to this great citizen—this great developer of organic architecture—upon whom honors have been bestowed all over the civilized world.

All too often, unfortunately, a prophet may not be honored in his own country, but in the Badger State, in Arizona, and throughout America as a whole, I trust that we will always do justice by those who have done so proudly by us and for us, as in the instance of Frank Lloyd Wright.

MADISON PROJECT

In the latest issue of the rotogravure section of the Sunday Milwaukee Journal was a picture of the auditorium and civic center project which will be constructed at Madison as virtually a monument to Mr. Wright's genius. This downtown project near the State capitol and extending out

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 127.

over Lake Monona will cost at least \$4 million under a city bond issue authorized at the Madison election.

#### INTERVIEWS WITH MR. WRIGHT

Now, as regards Frank Lloyd Wright, personally, the interviews which he has granted have been relatively few in number, but they are always full of exceedingly memorable observations.

There follow now excerpts from an interview which had been published back on July 24, 1953, between Mr. Wright and Mr. Hugh Downs, of the National Broadcasting Co., as recorded in a television film shown on station WTMJ-TV.

Thereafter are excerpts from a significant interview conducted with Mr. Wright by Mr. I. Monty Radlovic, editor of the noted *Diplomat* magazine, published here in our Nation's Capital. This interview was recorded in 2 parts in the March and April 1955 issues of the *Diplomat*.

I believe that Mr. Wright's observations will be of deep interest to my colleagues and I include them now.

The people of the United States are proud of the great leaders in all fields of endeavor whom we have contributed to modern civilization.

High among that group will always be the name of this giant of world architecture, Frank Lloyd Wright.

We wish him many more years of good health and fruitful activity.

[From the Milwaukee Journal of July 24, 1953]

#### CONVERSATION WITH FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT—THE EMINENT ARCHITECT AT 84 SUMMARIZES HIS HONEST ARROGANCE PHILOSOPHY, DEPLORES TREND TOWARD IMITATION RATHER THAN ORIGINALITY AND STATES THE CASE FOR ORGANIC ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Downs. We'd like to get as clear a picture as possible, Mr. Wright, of the essence of your thinking about American architecture in American life.

How did you get started as an architect?

Mr. Wright. We were poor, we had no money to send me to an architectural school—and at Madison, our home, the University of Wisconsin had an engineering school, and a very kind dean, Professor Conover, gave me a stipend to work for him. If I had stayed 3 months longer I would have been given a degree as an engineer, but I was anxious to be an architect. So I started.

Mr. Downs. Would you say that any of Louis Henri Sullivan's ideas in architecture influenced you in the early years when you worked in his office?

Mr. Wright. Naturally. They were influencing nearly everybody in the country. He was the real radical of his day. And his thought gave us the skyscraper. You see, when buildings first began to be tall, architects didn't know how to make them tall. They would put a 1-, 2-, or 3-story building on top of another until they had enough. I remember the master came in when I was still with the firm of Adler & Sullivan in 1890, and threw something on my table—the plan of the Wainwright Building in St. Louis. He said, "Wright, this thing is tall. What's the matter with a tall building?" And there it was, tall. After that the skyscraper began to flourish, and I think all the skyscrapers you see today were the result of Louis Sullivan's initiative.

Mr. Downs. Most people who are at all acquainted with your work know that your work is organic and intimately bound up with the lives of people. When did this idea first begin to take shape in your work?

Mr. Wright. Out here on the western prairies of Chicago came the first expression in humane terms of what we call now organic architecture.

Mr. Downs. You use the word organic. Is that any different from modern architecture, in your opinion?

Mr. Wright. Very different, because modern architecture is merely something which may be built today, but organic architecture is an architecture from within outward, in which entity is the ideal. Organic means, in the philosophic sense, entity, where the whole is to the part as the part is to the whole, and where the nature of the materials, the purpose, the entire performance becomes a necessity, and out of that comes what situation you can give to the building as a creative artist.

Mr. Downs. Well, now, with that in mind, what do you try to put into a house when you design one?

Mr. Wright. First of all, we consider the family it is designed for. And we try to put into that house a sense of unity, of the altogether that makes it a part of the site. If the architect's effort is successful you can't imagine that house anywhere else than right where it is. It is a part of its environment, and it graces its environment, rather than disgraces it.

Mr. Downs. Tell us about your own home, Mr. Wright. Taliesin.

Mr. Wright. Well, Taliesin was built in 1911, and was a kind of refuge at the time. I was getting a worm's eye view of society, and needed to get into the country, and my mother had prepared this site for me and asked me to take it. The countryside is southern Wisconsin, with low hills, protruding rock ledges, wooded site. The site determined the features and character of the house. Taliesin really is a stone house and it is a house of the north. I loved the icicles that came on the eaves. In the winter the snow would sweep up over it and it would look like a hill itself. It was built to belong to the region.

Mr. Downs. Where did the name "Taliesin" come from, Mr. Wright?

Mr. Wright. My people were Welsh, my mother's people were Welsh immigrants, my old grandfather was a hatter and a preacher. Taliesin means shining brow and Taliesin is built like a brow on the edge of the hill—not on top of the hill—because I believe you should never build on top of anything directly. If you build on top of the hill, you lose the hill. If you build one side of the top, you have the hill and the eminence that you desire.

Mr. Downs. What is the difference between organic architecture and conventional architecture?

Mr. Wright. You mean structurally, I imagine.

Mr. Downs. Yes.

Mr. Wright. The old post and beam construction is a kind of superimposition. If builders wanted partitions, they would cut, and they would butt and slash and if they wanted tension, they had to rivet something to something and make a connection. It might give way. Well, organic architecture brought the principle together so that you could pull on the structure. It had tensile strength owing to steel, and owing to steel it could have great spaces. And the great spaces could be protected with glass. The Greeks never had any such facility. If they had had steel and glass, we wouldn't have to do any thinking today—we'd be copying. But something had to be done with these new materials. Because of that principle of tenuity, we could use the cantilever, and into structure came this element of continuity. You see one thing merging into another rather than this cut, butt, and slash. This same element of strength brought the Tokyo Imperial hotel intact through the earthquake. That is the principle of tenuity and of flexibility of earth, instead of rigidity, which could be broken.

Mr. Downs. Would you recount for us some of the things which are fundamentally your own innovations in architecture?

Mr. Wright. Well, first of all came this new sense of space, as a reality of the building. Then came the countenance of that space which is more or less what I termed streamlined. That word "streamlined" got into the language about that time through my effort.

Then there was the open plan. Instead of a building being a series of boxes and closets it became more and more open—with more and more sense of space. The outside came in more and more and the inside went out more. That went along until we had practically a new floor plan, and it has been referred to always as the open plan.

Then, of course, there were structural implications which we hinted at a little while ago of a building that had tenuity instead of a building without any, which could fall apart. These houses built upon this plan are good for 300 years, I should think. And in that structural dispensation, a great many features arose. The most important one was gravity heat, where the heat is in the floor, underneath the slab and in a broken stone bed. With a thick rug on the floor, you have a reservoir of heat underneath you. You can open the windows and still be comfortable. The children play on a nice warm surface. If you sit warm and your feet are warm, you are warm.

The corner window is something we should mention in connection with innovation. The corner window is indicative of an idea conceived early in my work that the box was a Fascist symbol, and the architecture of freedom and democracy needed something besides the box, so I started out to destroy the box as a building. Well, the corner window came in. The light came in where it had never come before, vision went out, and you had screens instead of walls. Here the walls vanished as walls and the box vanished as a box, and the corner window went around the world, but the idea of the thing never followed it, and it became merely a window instead of the release of an entire sense of structure.

Mr. Downs. I've heard indirect lighting attributed to you.

Mr. Wright. I did the first so-called indirect lighting very, very early. I guess it was about 50 years ago.

Mr. Downs. You have recently built a new church (at Madison, Wis.) and it is not typical of most churches in our experience. Could you tell us why?

Mr. Wright. Well, there you see the Unitarianism of my forefathers found expression in a building by one of the offspring. The Unitarians believe in the unity of all things. I tried to build a building here that expressed that sense of unity. The plan is triangular. The roof is triangular, and out of this you get this expression of reverence without the steeple. The building itself, covering all, says what the steeple used to say, but says it with greater reverence, I think.

Mr. Downs. Over the years, Mr. Wright, the American press and sections of your own profession have not always treated you kindly. I just wonder if you have any comment about this.

Mr. Wright. Well, I don't see any reason why they should have treated me kindly. I was entirely contrary to everything they believed in and if I was right, they were wrong—why should they treat me kindly?

But it is still true that the greatest appreciation of what we have done comes from European countries and the Orient rather than from our own country. It has always been the idea of our people that culture came from abroad. It did. They didn't want to hear of its developing in the tall grass of the western prairies. That was not exciting. So when it had gone abroad and had been



understood and appreciated abroad, and the Europeans had come over here with it, they could sell it to the American people. Americans would take it from them, though they didn't like to take it from me.

Mr. DOWNS. Do you feel that American architecture has progressed generally over—well—the last several years?

Mr. WRIGHT. No; I'm afraid it has not. I think that the effects have been sought and multiplied and the "why" of the effect, the real cause of the center of the thing, seems to have languished. If they once mastered the inner principle, infinite variety would result. No one would have to copy anybody else. My great disappointment is that instead of emulation, what I see is a wave of imitation.

Mr. DOWNS. In your long life of practical and artistic endeavor, what do you consider as your most satisfactory achievement?

Mr. WRIGHT. Oh, my dear boy—the next building I build.

[From Diplomat]

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT LOOKS AT THE WORLD—EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH I. MONTE RADLOVIC, EDITOR OF THE DIPLOMAT

Question. Mr. Wright, do you think Government should assume more responsibility in the field of architecture?

Mr. WRIGHT. No; I think the Government is totally unqualified to take a hand in culture. All the Government can do is to police the situation, keep the elements that destroy us standing off, and keep those elements that are competent going. Where is that Government?

Culture, so far as Government is concerned, never was a matter that would be legitimate in its hands. With kings, perhaps. The Louis' could be great patrons of the arts; they had an environment and an atmosphere of their own, characteristic of them. But now we, the people, free, with this ideal of freedom under our vests, tugging away at our life situation—what is there for us?

Question. Do you think the individual should take more responsibility to protect himself against politics?

Mr. WRIGHT. We can't afford in this country to take only a passing interest in politics; we have to get into politics, and we have to get in with all our might, too, and help decide the fate of this Nation. Government is a policeman. We can't live and have our being today without the police. Policemen are essential to the situation, or else everyone would lose everything he had to everybody else. That goes all down the line and ramifies into other things. This moneymaking race, this mad rat race in the direction of money has to have regulation; it must be policed. Now, it is an evil. We don't want to turn our future over to that evil. We don't want to allow that future of ours and of our children to be determined by that factor in our lives.

So why turn over to Government anything except what Government is necessary for, as a policeman? Thomas Jefferson said it in terms as clear as could be stated. The men who devised for us the marvelous, ingenious, and effective instrument called our Constitution, were fully aware of this. But since then it has been tinkered with and changed and fussed with, until now almost everything we had as a defense and as a protection has disappeared by way of amendment; what the forefathers really did has been virtually emasculated, practically destroyed. Absolutely we must take a definite, intelligent interest in politics.

Question. Do you recommend the ballot toward this end?

Mr. WRIGHT. The ballot is inevitable and natural to our system of government; our ballots should mean something, but our voice and our actions behind the ballot should, meantime, be more effective than the ballot, should qualify the ballot.

Question. Do you believe that architecture is a medium through which we can strive for world peace?

Mr. WRIGHT. Why, of course. Any medium is, that is social in its bearings and its effects, and architecture is primarily so. It is a great agency for peace and concordance among nations, because the principles that would make a great city today, will make one all over the world, not only in America. And what is lacking today, I think—why we have so many wars perpetually (we are all paying for war, even when there is none)—is a coherent idea of what is natural. If we had a natural house, we would have a natural state of mind, the whole thing would be natural; in the sense that civilization is natural, war is unnatural. So to begin with, the natural house would eventuate in a natural peace; if we got it over. And to get it over, we would have to have peace. Who can think of houses, or buildings, or a life, where there is continual war? It is unthinkable. So, if you get it in one little end of the skein, you can unravel it the whole way. As a natural consequence of a natural house you would have a natural order. And, as a consequence of a natural order, you would have a natural peace. And you would have more beautiful lives, more beautiful ways of living life. You would have everything in the direction of improvement instead of everything going the other way.

But the state of architecture at the present time is depressing. And when architecture drops out of a civilization—when it is at a low ebb, and depressed—the very key to that civilization has been lost. And there is no way either of opening it or shutting it. Of course, this is an architect speaking. An architect should know what he is for; he should know what he is talking about. But he should be aware of his opportunities as well as his responsibilities; and they are very great. He is the keyman in a civilization.

ORDER FOR CALL OF CALENDAR OF UNOBJECTED-TO BILLS ON MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the calendar is called on Monday, the Senate proceed to consider the unobjectioned-to bills.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President or the President pro tempore be authorized to sign enrolled bills during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AWARD TO ROY H. GLOVER OF ORDER OF MERIT BY THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on April 6, 1955, President Carlos Ibañez, of the Republic of Chile, in a colorful ceremony awarded to Mr. Roy H. Glover, vice president and general counsel of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., the decoration carrying the rank of Knight Commander, in the Order of Merit of Bernardo O'Higgins, one of the highest decorations in the Republic and one which has been awarded to very few foreigners. As everyone knows, Bernardo O'Higgins was the George Washington of Chile; and that son of Irish-Spanish parents had a great deal to do with freeing Chile from Spain and creating the independent nation which exists today.

The history of Chile is one of great distinction, since the end of the colonial period and the establishment of the Republic. Chile is important to this country also because Chile possesses 35 percent of the world's reserves of copper. We know that at the present time copper is an extremely important commodity, and a commodity in short supply.

The principal American company operating in Chile is the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and the principal official of that company carrying on negotiations with the Republic of Chile is Mr. Roy H. Glover, a friend of mine for many years, a man who has great understanding, tolerance, and merit, and whom the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and I are happy to call friend.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article from El Mercurio, of Santiago, Chile, dated April 7, 1955, entitled "His Excellency Decorates Anaconda Mining Co. Vice President."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HIS EXCELLENCY DECORATES ANACONDA MINING CO. VICE PRESIDENT—THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT THE RED ROOM OF THE MINT

In a ceremony which took place yesterday at 5 p. m., the vice president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Mr. Roy Glover, was honored by the Government for his constant and effective activities on behalf of Chile, which he has carried out over long years of continuous ties with our main source of wealth.

The badge of honor as Knight Commander of the Bernardo O'Higgins Order of Merit was laid upon him by the President of the Republic, who expressed his satisfaction upon conferring the decoration to so outstanding a North American citizen.

Mr. Glover acknowledged the honor and expressed his confidence in this country's future which, in his opinion, will prosper with the joint efforts of the Chileans and foreigners.

Present at the ceremony were Mrs. Garcíela Letelier de Ibañez, Mrs. Glover, the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of Economics, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Labor, Mining, and Interior, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Willard L. Beaulac, the vice president of the Anaconda Mining Co. in Chile, Sr. Rodolfo Michels, and other company officials and chancellery functionaries.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Distinction Conferred Upon Mr. Roy Glover," published in La Nacion, of Santiago, Chile, on April 7, 1955.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### DISTINCTION CONFERRED UPON MR. ROY GLOVER

At 5 p. m. yesterday in the Red Room of the Mint, our Government honored Mr. Roy Glover, vice president and counselor of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., conferring upon him the rank of knight commander in the Bernardo O'Higgins Order of Merit.

The new member of the ancient order arrived at the Mint Palace accompanied by the United States Ambassador His Excellency Mr. Willard Beaulac and other high officials of the American Embassy. They were received in the Red Room by the Most Excellent President of the Republic and Mrs. Ibañez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Ministers of Economics, Agriculture, Mining, and the Navy's Commander in Chief, Rear Adm. Francisco O'Ryan, and the Secretary of the Interior, Senor German Sanhueza. Upon conferring the honor to Mr. Glover, the Chief Executive praised his merits, pointing out Mr. Glover's friendship and admiration for our country, which make him worthy of the distinction bestowed upon him by the Chilean Government.

A moment later the Chief Executive and Mrs. Ibañez entertained Mr. and Mrs. Glover with cocktails at the Mint Palace, attending also Ambassador Beaulac, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other personalities who had been present at the ceremony.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Mr. Roy Glover, a Friend of Chile," published in the nationwide magazine and newspaper Zig-Zag, of Santiago, Chile, dated April 9, 1955.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### MR. ROY GLOVER: A FRIEND OF CHILE

Tall, well-mannered, somewhat youthful looking in spite of his years—such is the impression conveyed by Mr. Roy Glover, vice president and general counselor for the Anaconda and subsidiary companies. He holds these positions since 1951, having visited Chile six times during the past 3 years. It would not be an exaggeration to state that so distinguished a businessman is in love with our country. The simplicity of his manners, the goodwill he shows toward the press, do not betray, I might say, the head of numerous banks such as the National City Bank, the First National St. Paul Bank of Minnesota, and the Metals Bank & Trust Co., nor the adviser to, among other societies, the Montana & Power Co. and the American Brass. All of these responsibilities are held today by this quiet and shrewd former law student of the University of Oregon in the State of Oregon. Having practiced law for a few years, Mr. Glover moved to the State of Montana, where he worked as chief attorney for the company in which today he enjoys so eminent as well as deserved position.

His affection toward Chile has—happily for us—allowed him to act in his country as an ambassador from ours. For 2 years now he has been one of the personalities who have most earnestly fought in Washington to enforce the laws suspending importation duties on Chilean copper. Recently he showed outstanding activity at the New Orleans Economic Conference. There he wished once more to demonstrate his interest and love for Chile, and hence no effort seemed enough to him.

Few foreigners, like him, deserve gratefulness from the Chilean people.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Roy H. Glover Receives the Order of Merit From President of Chile," published in the Butte (Mont.) Standard of April 7, 1955.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### ROY H. GLOVER RECEIVES THE ORDER OF MERIT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

SANTIAGO, CHILE.—In a solemn ceremony at 6 o'clock Wednesday in the Presidential Hall of Ceremonies, Roy H. Glover, vice president and general counsel of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., was personally decorated by President Carlos Ibañez, of the Republic, with the Order of Merit, one of the highest honors bestowed by the Chilean Government and one which has been awarded to but few foreigners.

President Ibañez in a brief address remarked upon the qualifications of Mr. Glover to merit this high honor. Mr. Glover replied in a brief address.

Members of the cabinet, the United States Ambassador, and counsellor and heads of departments of the Anaconda companies in Chile attended the ceremony. Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Ibañez were among those present. The ceremony was followed by a tea party with the president as host.

The Order of Merit is awarded for valuable services to Chile. Mr. Glover has contributed much to the economy of the country in connection with Chile's copper industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover maintain their home at 915 W. Galena in Butte. During the past several years he has been in Chile numerous times in the interest of the copper program.

After serving as western general counsel of the Anaconda company Mr. Glover, one of Montana's most distinguished lawyers, became vice president and general counsel of the company on October 12, 1951. He is also a director of the Anaconda Co.

He is a native of Goldendale, Wash., where he received his early education. He also attended school in Portland and graduated in law from the University of Oregon. He practiced law in Portland in 1916 after graduation. After overseas service during World War I, Mr. Glover was admitted to the Montana bar in 1918. He practiced in Great Falls from 1918 to 1943, when he joined the Anaconda company's legal staff in Butte. He became western general counsel of the Anaconda company in 1945. In his early career as a lawyer he was a member of the firm of Weir, Clift, Glover, and Bennett, with offices in Great Falls and Helena, the firm becoming counsel for the Great Northern Railway in Montana. In Great Falls he was a member of the law firm of Cooper, Stephenson, and Glover from 1936 to 1943, that firm transacting the legal business of the Anaconda company in northern Montana.

Mr. Glover is a director of numerous corporations. Among them are the First Bank Stock Corp., of Minneapolis, the Montana Power Co., the Metals Bank and Trust Co., of Butte, the First National Bank of Great Falls, and the Helsey Co., of Great Falls.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Glover has had a long and distinguished career in the Western section of the United States. He is a lawyer of great distinction, and of late years he has been interested primarily in the relations between his company and the Chilean Government. He has accomplished a great deal toward preventing exportation of copper to the Iron Curtain countries and the Soviet Union. He has done all that he could to see that copper, which the Chileans must export, is exported to the free world for use in that area.

It is important also that some of the copper be brought to this country to keep our fabricating plants going and to keep our prosperity alive.

I repeat, Mr. President, that there is an extreme shortage of copper in this country, and that the one place we can usually depend upon to make up the shortage is the Republic of Chile. In recognizing the merits of Roy H. Glover, it is my belief that the Chilean Government has recognized a man of outstanding ability, a great American, and one who is interested in the development of Chile, as well as the development of the interests of the United States as a whole.

It is a privilege for my esteemed senior colleague [Mr. MURRAY] and me to join in this tribute to Roy Glover. Modest, efficient, diplomatic, and understanding he well deserves the honor accorded him by Chile and the thanks of the United States for his outstanding work in solidifying Chilean-American relations and friendship.

#### OFFICE BUILDING FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further morning business, morning business is concluded.

The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1722) to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern office building in or near the District of Columbia to serve as its principal office.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until Monday next at 12 o'clock meridian.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, April 25, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite and eternal God, humbly and penitently we are coming unto Thee in the fellowship of prayer, beseeching Thee that, in the work of this day, we may be